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SPORT

TENNIS.

GARRISON LEAGUE.

The following are the results of games played during the week:—
R.E. "B" beat R.A.M.C. by 48 games to 21.

Lt. Taylor and Q.M.S. Longbottom (R.E.) lost to Major Tomlinson and S. M. Thompson (R.A.M.C.), 4-5; beat Serjts. Jane and Rogers, 5-4; beat Pres. Benton and Pilcher, 7-2.

Q.M.S. Wilson and Spr. McWhinnie lost to Tomlinson and Thompson, 2-7; beat Jane and Rogers, 3-4; beat Benton and Pilcher, 8-1.

Cpl. Trengrove and Spr. Newing beat Tomlinson and Thompson, 3-4; beat Jane and Rogers, 5-4; beat Benton and Pilcher, 7-2.

R.E. "A" beat R.E. "B" by 54 games to 27.

Major Gandy and S. Sgt. Hamblin "A" beat Q.M.S. Wilson and Spr. McWhinnie "B", 9-0; beat Cpl. Trengrove and Spr. Newing, 6-3; beat Q.M.S. Longbottom and S. Sgt. Best, 8-1; C.M.S. Pearson and Sgt. Townsend beat Wilson and McWhinnie, 6-3; beat Longbottom and Best, 7-2.

Cpl. Hallam and Spr. Pilling lost to Wilson and McWhinnie, 4-5; lost to Trengrove and Newing, 4-5; lost to Longbottom and Best, 4-5.

88th Co. R.G.A. beat King's Regt. by 35 games to 26.

Capt. Oliver and Serjt. Phillips (88th) beat Lt. Leader and "A. S. M. Mitchell (King's)", 6-3; beat C.Q.M.S. Burnett and Sgt. MacManaman, 8-1; beat Serjts. Baker and Saunders, 6-4.

C.M.S. Williams and Gr. Henwood lost to Leader and Mitchell, 4-5; beat Burnett and MacManaman, 6-3; beat Baker and Saunders, 9-1.

Br. Dawson and Gr. Hitchings lost to Leader and Mitchell, 3-6; beat Burnett and MacManaman, 7-2; beat Baker and Saunders, 7-2.

R.E. "A" beat R.A.O.C. by 56 games to 25.

Major Gandy and S. Sgt. Hamblin (R.E.) beat Capt. Spinks and S.Q.M.S. Nicholas (R.A.O.C.), 6-3; lost to Q.M.S. Foster and S. Sgt. Haynes, 4-5; beat Pres. Cooke and Tennant, 6-3.

C.S.M. Pearson and Sgt. Townsend beat Spinks and Nicholas, 6-3; beat Foster and Haynes, 5-4; beat Collie and Tennant, 6-0.

Cpl. Hallam and Spr. Coupland beat Spinks and Nicholas, 8-3; beat Foster and Haynes, 7-2; beat Collie and Tennant, 7-2.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE.

Club.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
R.E. "A"	8	8	0	8
R.E. "B"	9	7	2	7
88th Co. R.G.A.	7	3	4	3
R.A.O.C.	4	2	2	2
Small Units	6	2	6	2
R.A.M.C.	3	1	2	1
King's	7	0	7	0

LAWN BOWLS.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS: KOWLOON B.G. NOW HEAD THE LEAGUE.

By defeating the Kowloon Cricket Club by a very narrow margin the Kowloon Lawn Bowls League with one point in hand. Simultaneously, by their defeat, the Kowloon Cricket Club lose ground and are now at the bottom of the League.

Saturday's results are as follows:—

TAIKOO (1) v. POLICE CLUB.

At the Police Club, Taikoo (1) defeated the Police by 33 points to 16.

No. 1 Rink.

POLICE	TAIKOO
Smith	McCubbin
Clark	Bateman
Reid	Morrison
Muir	Ferguson

(Skip)..... 16 (Skip)..... 33

No. 2 Rink.

McLellan.	Amery.
Ogg.	Perrie.
W. Gerrard.	Drummond.
(Skip)..... 14	(Skip)..... 24

No. 3 Ring.

(Skip)..... 14 (Skip)..... 24

No. 3 Rink.

Grant.	Wotherspoon.
(Skip)..... 18	"(Skip)..... 12
Total... 48	Total... 72

(Skip)..... 18 (Skip)..... 15

Total..... 48 Total..... 72

CIVIL SERVICE R.C. v. CRAIGEN-GOWER.

This match resulted in a very narrow victory for Craigen Gower, the match being won on the last shot of the day by Omar.

No. 1 Rink.

CRAIGEN-GOWER	CIVIL SERVICE
Green	Hall
W. Rose	Long
Leo	Forbes
Basa	Stanley

(Skip)..... 13 (Skip)..... 22

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE AT SHANGHAI.

SYMPATHETIC ACTION BY HONG-KONG CREW.

C.M.S.N. CO. FIRM IN REFUSAL OF RECOGNITION.

With the exception of the fact that the crew of the China Merchants' Hongkong line str. *Kwangle* struck as soon as they arrived there were no new developments in connection with the seamen's strike. The men of the *Kwangle* went out in sympathy with their Shanghai fellows, all the crew, with the exception of the stewards, having received increases of salary in accordance with the Hongkong decision.

The directors of the China Merchants at a meeting on Tuesday night, discussed the situation and decided to refuse to negotiate with the Seamen's Union. Two years ago, they stated, an agreement was made between the Company and the men, whereby an increase of \$5 was granted to each man. There was a provision in this agreement that there should be no further increase for a period of five years. This agreement was filed among the records of the Ministry of Communications. As the Company is at present in the process of reorganization, nothing can be done in connection with the demands of the men for the present. Everything has gone up since the War, but in spite of this the China Merchants' S.N. Co. has increased the wages of its men and reduced its freight and passenger rates. The directors decided that they will not recognize or deal with the Seamen's Union; they will deal with the Firemen's and Seamen's Association alone, or with the seamen themselves if the latter apply personally for an increase, but they absolutely decline to negotiate with third parties. — *N. C. Daily News*.

A NORMA TALMADGE SEASON AT THE CORONET.

During the latter half of last week Constantine Talmadge charged the audience at the Coronet with her vivacious performance in the bright, little comedy "Two Weeks". Her equally clever sister, Norma Talmadge takes charge to-day and for the first part of the week a short revival season of some of her best pictures is promised. "She Loves and Lies," to-day's attraction, will give place to-morrow to "The Way of a Woman" and "The Sign on the Door" will be screened on Wednesday.

Hearing that a man injured in a motor-cyclist smash was dying on the roadside at Weymouth, Canon Bensley, the Rector, hurried to the scene and prayed by the side of the unconscious man, who was lying on a hurdle on the main road. The man, who died shortly afterwards, was Mr. George Frederick Duddridge, of Barton Hill, Bristol. His wife and a Mr. Harry Radford were taken to Weymouth Hospital, their condition being critical. It is stated that Mr. Radford, who knew Mr. Duddridge in China, offered him and his wife a lift in his motor-cycle and side-car. Near the Manor House the vehicle crashed into a wall. Mr. Duddridge was an assistant at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Hankow.

No. 2 Rink.

Capt. Jenkyns.	Sandford.
Souza.	Sullivan.
Fisher.	Hull.
L. Rose.	Fincher.

(Skip)..... 20 (Skip)..... 16

No. 3 Rink.

nt.	Ismail.	Knott.
nd	Grimes.	Tacchi.
	Omar.	A. B. Allan.
	(Skip)..... 21	(Skip).....

(Skip)..... 21 (Skip)..... 14

Total..... 74 Total..... 52

KOWLOON B.G. v. KOWLOON C.C.

This match, which was also won on the last shot of the day was won by the Bowling Green Club after a most exciting finish.

No. 1 Rink.

KOWLOON B.G.	KOWLOON C.C.
Harvey.	Thompson.
Gourlay.	Brown.
Guy.	Stevens.
W. Russell.	Gibson.

(Skip)..... 17 (Skip)..... 31

No. 2 Rink.

Hedley.	Nicholls.
Whibley.	Overy.
Lapsely.	Hyde.
Gray.	Jack.
(Skip)..... 23	(Skip).....

(Skip)..... 23 (Skip)..... 13

No. 3 Rink.

Gow.	Robinson.
Edwards.	Pile.
(Skip)..... 26	(Skip).....
Total... 68	Total...

(Skip)..... 26 (Skip)..... 17

Total..... 68 Total..... 61

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	T.	Pts.
Kowloon B.G.	10	8	1	1	17
Taikoo (2)	10	8	2	0	16
Taikoo (1)	10	7	3	0	14
Taikoo R.C.	10	4	6	0	8
Civil Service C.C.	9	3	6	0	6
Craigen Gower	11	2	8	1	5
Kowloon C.C.	10	2	8	0	4

THE SWATOW TYPHOON DISASTER.

A HUNDRED THOUSAND HOMELESS.

Collections were taken yesterday at the Roman Catholic churches and at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on behalf of the relief fund for sufferers in the disaster. The homeless, the American Consul at Swatow estimates, number 100,000 and the dead 30,000. The Chamber of Commerce list was still growing on Saturday, the principal contribution being one of \$1,000 from the Canadian Pacific Steamships, authorised by the head office in Canada when the fact that a relief fund had been started was communicated to them. Several more donations to the fund may be expected when firms with head offices at home or elsewhere have received their authorisations. The Chamber of Commerce fund on Saturday reached \$33,705.

UNION CHURCH AND THE RELIEF FUND.

"A DISASTER THAT WAS BOUND TO OCCUR."

At Union Church, yesterday morning, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald indicated that, if a request for help in relieving distress at Swatow were received from the Presbyterian Church, there, a special collection would be taken at Union Church. He had no doubt that help would be needed by the Presbyterian Church and it would be better for the contribution of Union Church to go to them than be merged in the general fund.

Mr. Macdonald devoted his sermon to some of the questions raised by the typhoon disaster. His text was: "Those eighteen on whom the tower of Siloam fell and killed them: think ye that they were sinners above all men, that were in Jerusalem?" Calamities like that which came to the neighbouring port of Swatow, he said, still raised the old question which, in one form or another, could be debated endlessly without much satisfaction. Many people seemed to think that if a life was well-paying to God, God was under some sort of contract, expressed or implied, to reward that life with well-being. That was not the Christian view.

Sometimes, the ills from which we suffered were the natural consequences of our own actions. When people planted vineyards or built towns on the slopes of Etna or Vesuvius they knew the risks they were taking, and was it reasonable to expect—if anybody did expect it—that these vent-holes of the underworld were to be shut down to save their vineyards? The ruins of Messina were a saddening sight—he had seen them—but they did not make him question the love of God. Neither did the floods of a Chinese river, destructive though they were, seeing that means to prevent these floods lay ready to hand and had been neglected.

"As regards the damage at Swatow," continued Mr. Macdonald, "if you happened to be there as I have been, during one of its frequent typhoons, you would know that something of the kind was bound to occur. The situation, style and material of the houses, the presence of a wide estuary to open the way for the tidal wave into the country, these are plain for any eye to see, and if I say that, nobody, I hope, will dream that it is, because of hardness of heart or lack of feeling.

"Imagination is liable to mislead sensitive souls. They picture to themselves all the distress of such a visitation; they dwell on the vast numbers of lives lost, hopes destroyed, hopes blighted; almost—if I do not misinterpret their state of mind—as if the whole of the sorrow, suffering and loss were piled up in each individual experience. Yet, after all, that is only making the thing needlessly painful. All men have to die sometime but each has only to die once, and it does not matter so very much when and how. It may be much more merciful to die by drowning than close one's life with the average experience of slow illness. I fear that sounds heartless but, indeed, it is not. The longer one lives, the more one comes to see that life is furnished with many compensations and that the worst of life's happenings are by no means those which strike horror into the popular mind."

Mr. Macdonald set down as one of the compensations, the love, interest and fellow-feeling which the world's sorrow called forth. The typhoon had its horror but it was not half so horrifying as the condition of circumscribed selfishness to which men and women would soon be reduced if it were not for the necessity of life laid upon them daily to "bear one another's burdens."

"Am I libelling you and myself," asked the preacher, "when I say that if it were not for the enforced and often reluctantly conceded calls that take us out of our poor selves, it would be worse for the world than any physical disaster that could possibly overtake it. The San Francisco earthquake of 1906—the year also of 'the' typhoon, as you call it, here in Hongkong—and the Calabrian earthquakes in Italy—these disasters brought those regions into nearer neighbourhood with the rest of the world than even the aeroplane and the wireless message can do. Sympathy and sorrow is a more successful annihilator of space than are all the inventions. Inventions make us neighbours but sympathy makes us kin. Neighbourhood without brotherhood is just so much provocation to enmity, so much opportunity for exploitation. When disaster comes, barriers break down and our common humanity flows forth and often rises, in the unconscious discharge of simple duty, to surprising levels."

Special collections in aid of the Swatow relief fund were taken yesterday at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. The collections at both services amounted to \$214.

THANKS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chiu Chow Eight District Commercial Association, No. 20, Connaught Road, West, has addressed the following letter to the Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

Sir,—Kindly convey to the various members of your illustrious Chamber and of the British community our warmest thanks on behalf of the panic-stricken sufferers at Swatow and its surrounding districts for their invaluable services rendered in the hour of most pressing need and for their generous subscriptions freely raised towards the Typhoon Relief Fund, which, accounts for the prevention of many a survivor from being starved and, especially, of many a dead body from remaining unburied, thereby constituting a permanent and fatal cause of an outbreak of plague or cholera in the neighbourhood. Though we have done something towards the same and the distressed area is so extensive that we do not know how much worse the case would be if their much-needed assistance were not forthcoming. With their zealous and prompt help we hope the sufferers may settle down and have matters adjusted as soon as possible.

NEW TELEGRAPHIC DEVICE.

ELIMINATION OF ERROR.

Mr. Ito Toichi, secretary at the transportation section of the Railway Bureau at Kobe, has discovered a new method of sending telegraphic messages. The experiments proved a success, and it was decided that the method should be adopted at the Railway Bureau. Mr. Ito will shortly deliver a lecture at the Arima railway sanatorium to more than forty operators of all the Railway Bureau. The cause of occasional mistakes is chiefly attributed to the inaccuracy of the printing of the lines and the spaces. By the new method all these confusions will be removed. Moreover, the letters can be sent faster. The common rate will be about 130 a minute by the new method. If the operator is expert, 160 words will be sent without much difficulty. Mr. Ito is very sanguine about his invention and says it will revolutionise the telegraphic efficiency of Japan. The method appears to be kept very secret. The Japanese telegraphic system certainly needs revolutionising. — *Japan Chronicle*.

THE LAND OF THE LASCAR.

I fancy (says a writer in an Indian paper) there are newspaper readers who believe that there is a country situated somewhere in the East, with a large but indefinite coastline called 'Lasca', whose function is to provide an inexhaustible supply of natives for the merchant services of Britain and other countries. The Lascar has, indeed, been a parasite of English shipping ever since Elizabethan times. Purchas refers to him in his 'Pilgrimage.' Curiously enough, there seems at one time to have been a Lascar as well as a Lascar, the Lascar being an East Indian soldier and the Lascar an East Indian sailor. The term is really a corruption of the Urdu word for camp.

THE METHOD OF MOUNTING

spectacle glasses is of the greatest importance," writes Dr. O. Hartridge, F.R.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon and Lecturer on Ophthalmic Surgery to the Westminster Hospital, "they must be accurately centred in frames that are light, strong and fit well, otherwise the good effect of the most carefully chosen correction may be entirely frustrated by a faulty position of the glasses, or even a fresh source of eye-strain may be introduced." The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians, located in 33, Queen's Road Central, have the equipment and instrument to adjust your spectacle to a nicety. — *Adv.*

ACCUMULATED MATILDA HOSPITAL FUNDS.

APPLICATION TO THE COURT AS TO DISPOSAL.

ONE HALF THE SURPLUS TO ENDOW THE NEW NURSING HOME.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) has delivered an important judgment in Chambers on an application relating to the estate of the late Mr. Granville Sharp.

The testator, who died in 1899, bequeathed the residue of his estate for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a Hospital, which is now the Matilda Hospital situated on the Peak.

The surplus income arising from the residuary estate, after providing for the maintenance and upkeep of the Hospital, has largely increased and the Court was asked by the present Trustees of the estate (Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen), to order that one half of the surplus funds may be appropriated towards the endowment of the proposed Nursing Home to be erected in conjunction with the Hongkong War Memorial.

The matter engaged the attention of the Court in 1904 when the then Chief Justice, Sir William Goodhew, ordered that the available surplus funds at that time, after providing for the Matilda Hospital, should be devoted to charitable purposes in accordance with a scheme to be drawn up and approved by the Court.

The present application is based upon that order and the evidence shows that the surplus funds have increased to a large extent since the death of the testator.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Hooper of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master) appeared for the Trustees.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) appeared in his representative capacity.

The plaintiffs were: Alexander Gordon Stephen, Sir Catchick Paul Chater, Herbert Sharp, Robert Benham, Ellen Lydia Benham (his wife), John Nugent Wells and Harriett Wells (his wife).

The defendants were: The Attorney-General of the Colony of Hongkong, the Rt. Revd. Charles Ridley Duppy, D.D., the Revd. Henry Copley Moyle, M.A., and the Revd. J. Kirk Macdonald.

THE JUDGMENT.

The judgment was as follows:— This is an application by Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen, the present Trustees of the estate of the late Granville Sharp, deceased.

The said Granville Sharp died in 1899 and by his will gave the residue of his estate in trust for the erection and maintenance of a Hospital at Mount Kellet in this Colony, now known as "Matilda Hospital" and subject to the trusts set out in the will. A Codicil to the will contained a number of instructions, but for the purposes of this application I think it is only necessary to set out the following instructions, viz:—

"I desire that the Hospital shall in all things be considered to be established as an absolutely religious and evangelistic institution. That it be for the benefit, care and happiness of patients primarily who are helpless and emphatically that the Hospital be for the poor, the helpless, the forsaken and for him who is alone and desolate. I wish that different classes be provided for and that the Hospital be reserved for British, American and European patients, with some very limited discretion for the Directors, but excluding Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese, who are well able to make arrangements for Hospital accommodation on the hills if they see fit, and for whom this Hospital would be far too limited."

The determination of certain questions arising in the will came before Sir William Goodhew, when Chief Justice of this Court, by Originating Summons in 1904. The Court was then asked to determine, *inter alia*—

(a)—Whether an endowment fund ought to be provided for the said Hospital and if so, of what amount.

(b)—If the purposes incidental to the said Hospital do not exhaust the Testator's residuary estate whether the unexhausted portion of the residue is applicable to charitable purposes generally, and if so of what nature and in what locality, and that, if necessary, a scheme may be framed for effecting such general charitable purposes.

(c)—If such unexhausted portion is not applicable to general charitable purposes does such unexhausted portion belong to the next of kin of the Testator.

SIR WM. GOODMAN'S VIEW.

The learned Chief Justice gave a very elaborate judgment in which he remarked "I was specially asked by the parties to express my opinion on the following point of law, viz.—Assuming that, at the date of the testator's death, his residuary estate bequeathed by his will and Codicil was more than sufficient to provide for the erection and maintenance of the Hospital therein mentioned, ought the surplus to be devoted to charity and the *cy-près* doctrine to be applied, or would there be a resulting trust for the next of kin as regards such surplus?"

After examining at length a number of legal authorities the learned Chief Justice held that "assuming that at the date of the testator's death, his residuary estate bequeathed by his will and Codicil was more than sufficient to provide for the erection and maintenance of the Hospital therein mentioned, the surplus must be devoted to charity and the *cy-près* doctrine be applied and that there is no resulting trust for the next of kin as regards such surplus." He declared that the residuary bequest in the will and Codicil is a good charitable bequest and that the Executors and Trustees of the will should erect and provide for the maintenance of a Hospital at the Peak in accordance with the directions contained in the said will and Codicil, and that if due provision for the erection and maintenance of such hospital should not exhaust the whole of the residuary estate, the unexhausted portion or surplus ought to be applied to charitable purposes according to a scheme for the regulation and management of such surplus trust property to be settled by the Court, having regard to the directions contained in the will and Codicil and the whole circumstances of the case."

He ordered (1) "that an enquiry be made by the Registrar, as to the nature, scope, size and costs of the Hospital directed by the said will and Codicil to be erected and maintained, and as to the endowment required for such maintenance, with a view to the future expansion (if necessary) of such Hospital, and that a scheme for the erection, endowment and management of such Hospital be prepared by the Executors and Trustees and settled by the Registrar subject to the approval of the Court." (2) "that an enquiry be made by the Registrar as to the charitable purposes to which any surplus of the residuary estate (after providing for the erection and maintenance of the said Hospital) ought to be applied, and that a scheme be prepared by the Executors and Trustees of the will and settled by the Registrar, subject to the approval and direction of the Court, for the appropriation of such surplus to such charitable purposes."

A NEW SCHEME SUBMITTED.

The Court having at that time (1904) given a decision on the all important question as to the application of the *cy-près* doctrine, the enquiries directed by the learned Chief Justice's judgment seem to have been deferred; but owing to the very large surplus which has accrued to the estate the Trustees now deem it practicable and necessary to submit a scheme for the approval of the Court as directed to the enquiry in order (2).

The Trustees say in their affidavit "that these dependents have given the matter their anxious and careful consideration and it is their opinion that the surplus income now available after providing for the maintenance of the Matilda Hospital as indicated by the Accounts for 1921 has reached such proportions as to make it practicable to advance a scheme for the approval of this Honourable Court in answer (or part answer) to enquiry No. 2 directed by the Order made herein on the 2nd June, 1904."

They point out that "the estate was in fact sworn for Probate at \$1,050,000 but as the result of careful nursing and judicious handling after laying out \$646,572.66 on the purchase of a site and the building and equipment of the Matilda Hospital and the Maternity Ward Addition to it, the Trustees now hold investments of \$2,790,343.11 representing proceeds of parts of the estate and accumulations of surplus income and still have a portion of the Testator's residuary estate unrealised, of an estimated value, to-day of \$951,250."

They further express the opinion "that in view of the enormously increased amount of the Fund the restrictions which the Testator thought himself forced by what he supposed to be the limits of his fortune to adopt must necessarily to some extent be relaxed and the scope of the charity widened just as the Testator would probably have relaxed them and widened it could he have known to what extent his estate would grow."

HALF THE SURPLUS INCOME FOR THE NURSING HOME.

After observing that they cannot conceive of any other purpose to which any surplus from the estate could be more advantageously applied, they proceed to submit to the Court the following proposal, viz:—"that, as from the 1st day of January, 1922, one half of any surplus income arising from the residuary estate of the Testator, after providing for the maintenance of the Matilda Hospital, shall be appropriated yearly to and applied in or towards the erection and/or endowment of the Nursing Home proposed to be erected as the Hongkong War Memorial."

They further submit that "as a condition of the appropriation the Trustees of the Testator's will should be constituted *ex-officio* members of the Committee which will have the management of the proposed Nursing Home and should also be Trustees, with others who may be appointed, of the property and funds of the proposed Nursing Home."

Then there is also before the Court an affidavit of Mr. E. J. Chapman, a Land and Estate Agent, who submits accounts showing in detail the value of the estate. He states that the Matilda Hospital working account, as audited for the year ending 31st December, 1921, shows that the expenditure incurred in maintaining and running the hospital amounted to \$63,708.55. The accounts also show that there was a surplus of income from the estate after defraying the cost of maintaining and running the Hospital, in the year, of \$138,819.33. Figures were also laid before me showing the surplus income from the estate for the last five years from which it appears that the margin between income and the amount required to maintain the Hospital has steadily increased.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NURSING HOME.

Now, in regard to the Nursing Home which is proposed to erect as a Hongkong War Memorial, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, a member of the Committee appointed to determine the form to be taken by the War Memorial, submits a *pro forma* outline of the constitution of the Nursing Home as approved by the Committee, and he states "It is aimed in this Institution to provide the very best medical and surgical attention and nursing, such as is beyond the means of the majority of persons in the Colony, without some measure of assistance, and to relieve cases which would otherwise suffer for lack of proper treatment, and in particular to afford to those who served in the late war accommodation and treatment within the direction of the Committee on special terms including free treatment where expedient. No greater need exists in the Colony to-day and the Committee are convinced that the funds for a War Memorial could not possibly be devoted to a better or more useful purpose."

The proposed articles governing the Nursing Home empower the Committee to regulate the fees to be paid, which shall vary according "to the circumstances of the patient," and the Committee are empowered to set apart "a number of beds for which admission shall be free and shall determine what cases are suitable for such admission."

Now the question which I have to decide is whether the proposal now submitted as to the surplus of the fund, in accordance with the enquiry directed by this Court in 1904, should be approved. I may observe that the appropriation suggested only deals with one half of the surplus income arising from the residuary estate.

Sir William Goodhew reviewed, at length, the authorities bearing upon the *cy-près* principle and there is a passage in his judgment which reads: "It is possible that Mr. Granville Sharp, when he made his will and Codicil, did not contemplate that his residuary estate would be more than sufficient for the purpose of the Hospital. At the time of his death that residuary estate was less than \$100,000, which at first sight might not seem very excessive for the erection and suitable endowment of a hospital of a charitable kind."

RESTRICTIONS ON THE MATILDA HOSPITAL.

Then, the estate, it appears, was sworn for Probate at about one million dollars, whereas the present value of the estate is over \$3,600,000. It is clear, therefore, that the testator had not contemplated the extent of the funds, and it is suggested, and I think with reason, that his exclusion of Chinese, Portuguese and Japanese from the benefits of the hospital on the ground that "the hospital would be far too limited" was based on the assumption that the available funds were not sufficient to include patients of all nationalities.

Well, then as to the proposed appropriation of a moiety of this surplus fund to the endowment of the Nursing Home. It has been laid down that if the income of the fund, in process of time, become greater than is necessary for the purpose named, the Court has power to apply the surplus to such other purpose as it may deem proper, upon the *cy-près* principle. (Judgment of Lord Selborne, L.C.J., in *Chamberlayne v. Brackett*, L.C.J., at p. 211). This is direct authority for the present application. It is also laid down that if the income of the fund is actually exhausted by the charitable purpose declared at the time of the gift, the Court assumes that any subsequent increase in the fund is also intended for charity and applies the surplus accordingly. (Attorney-General v. Cooper's Company 10 Ves. 187).

I was referred to certain recent cases which demonstrate to the extent to which the Courts now apply the *cy-près* doctrine. In a very recent case—*In re Welsh Hospital (Netley) Fund 1921*, 1 Ch. 455—on the outbreak of the war a hospital was erected at Netley and equipped and run during the war for the benefit of sick and wounded Welsh soldiers, by means of large voluntary subscriptions raised in Wales. In 1919 the hospital was closed, the staff disbanded, and the property sold to the War Office, and after winding up the affairs of the hospital, there was a surplus of some £9,000. It was held, on the evidence, that there was not a resulting trust of the surplus for the subscribers to the hospital, but a general charitable intention for sick and wounded Welshmen which enabled the Court to apply the fund *cy-près*.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

A CLEVER "SQUEEZE."

BOGUS REVENUE OFFICERS AT WORK.

An unusual "squeeze" case has come to the notice of the police in which the comrade of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Himehwa* was the victim.

His story is that whilst his vessel was lying alongside the Company's wharf off Connaught Road West at 11 a.m., on Friday a passenger, named Tai Shui Hi, left two rattan baskets in his office. About two hours later three Chinese, two of them dressed like Revenue Officers and the other in plain clothes, came to the office and demanded to see the contents of the baskets. One basket, which was not locked contained Chinese medicine while in the other, which was locked, two automatic pistols were found. The alleged Revenue Officers at once asked \$1,000 squeeze, failing which they threatened to have the comrade arrested. The comrade fearing the consequences of having to answer so serious a charge paid the men \$200.

Later in the day he reported the matter to the Revenue Department and an identification parade was held at the Harbour Office the same afternoon, but the comrade was unable to identify any of the Chinese Revenue officers as the men who took part in the "squeeze" fraud. He has stated that the dress of the two uniformed men was not the same as that worn by the men on parade. They did not have breast pockets, but two large "patch pockets," and they wore peaked caps, like chaffeurs.

The authorities believe the whole thing to be a plant for the purpose of obtaining money from the comrade.

ROBBERIES.

Mr. Neguchi, a partner in the firm of Furukawa & Co., No. 14, Praya East, reports that money and clothing worth \$120 were stolen from his room during Friday night.

A leather purse, containing an American cash certificate for \$100 gold, was stolen from the room of a Chinese student on Friday evening.

The confidence trick was again practiced with success on Friday. A woman was stopped in Queen's Road Central near No. 5 Police Station, and induced to part with her jewellery to the value of \$147, in exchange for a parcel of paper which the men said contained bank notes.

Mrs. E. D. Blackburn, residing at the Hongkong Hotel, has reported to the police the loss of a necklace of Chinese amber beads valued at \$30, a finger ring worth \$25 and a purse containing \$3 in cash. The articles are said to have been stolen from the cabin of the steam launch *Fee Leung* while Mrs. Blackburn was bathing at Stonecutters.

A WELSH HOSPITAL PRECEDENT.

P. O. Lawrence, J., in his judgment, says "The trustee of the fund, having this surplus in their hands, have come to the conclusion that it could best be applied in the foundation of scholarships for the encouragement of the study of medicine and surgery by persons of Welsh nationality at the University of Wales. . . . The question is whether the particular application which the trustees desire to make of the funds in their hands is one which is justified under the doctrine of *cy-près*. It was argued that the suggested application was not a diversion from the particular object for which the fund was raised. I think there is great force in this argument that if a fund is devoted to the benefit of sick and wounded, that benefit includes the training of persons whose duty it would be to attend to the sick and wounded." (*Vide also*, *In re De Nollis*, 85 L.J., Ch. 907.)

The Attorney-General, who is made a party to these proceedings, appeared and supported the application of the Trustees and associated himself in Mr. Potter's argument. He, however, urged that any scheme to be approved for the control and management of the new Nursing Home should contain definite provisions for the free or assisted treatment of poor patients. This is, of course, contemplated in the proposed Articles which are before the Court.

GENERAL APPROVAL BY THE COURT.

I am prepared, speaking generally, to approve the scheme, but before finally sanctioning it I desire to see the scheme more fully matured. I quite agree with the Trustees that, having regard to the proposed large contribution from the estate which they represent, there should be some measure of control over the moneys so contributed, and to ensure this the Trustees should be on the Committee of management of the proposed Nursing Home, and further that they shall, as of right, be trustees with others who may be appointed (under proposed Art. 3) of the property and funds of the Nursing Home. Then, in order to give full effect to the wishes of the testator, well matured proposals should be submitted for the free treatment of poor patients, and in this connection it may be well to consider whether it would not be practicable to set apart a free ward under the style of "The Matilda Ward" or some such designation. This, of course, will involve much elaboration of the proposed Art. 7. I have therefore to request that the Trustees will convey the opinions of the Court to the Committee charged with the control of the Hongkong War Memorial, and there will be liberty to apply further on this summons.

Walk-Over

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.



A NEW VERSION IN MEN'S STYLE

There are Men of Slight Build who will not wear Bulky Square-Toed Shoes all the Time. They seek compromise. This Mode is not Dandified. It is the Correct Style, and Favoured by Many.

THE BALEFOUR

IN BLACK, BROWN, & WHITE.

Walk-Over

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

SODA FOUNTAIN

CAFÉ WISEMAN.

SUNDAES, PUNCHES, ICE CREAM SODAS, ALL FLAVOURS.

BEST SERVICE. HIGH QUALITY. LOW PRICES.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS

FOR

AUGUST.

JUST RECEIVED

AT

ANDERSON'S

(OPPOSITE CITY HALL).

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3146.

JUST RECEIVED

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FLOWERS FOR EVENING WEAR AND MILLINERY.

Also the LATEST NOVELTIES in DRESS GIRDLES.

Prestige

Prestige cannot be created in a day, it is the result of years of effort to serve, to be fair, to be prompt, courteous and reliable, and to set a standard of excellence in all business dealings.

It is only by sparing no pain or effort to give our customers the highest possible measure of satisfaction that we hold the position we do to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS FOR SPECIE AND MEXICAN DOLLARS, current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the London Commission of the sum of \$100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 14th August, 1922.

The tenders to state the total amount (in Pounds Sterling). No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICE, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Purposes tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Acts 22, George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 55, the acceptance of any such tender is subject to the express condition that the tenderer shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company.

A. DELACOMBE, Lt.-Col.,
Treasury Chest Office, R.A.P.C.
His Majesty's Treasury Office,
Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1353]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S STEAMER
"NOVARA."

Arrive HONGKONG on 13th August, 1922.
From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORTSAID,
ADEN, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at risk at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. GOSWAMI & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th August, 1922. [1254]

CONSULAT DE FRANCE.

RE TENDERS FOR THE LIGHTING OF THE TOWNS
OF FORT BAYARD AND TCHIKAL.

WE beg to inform the Public that the ultimate date for the reception of the Tenders for the Lighting of the Towns of Fort Bayard and Tchikal which has been previously fixed on the 1st of October next has been postponed till the 30th of NOVEMBER, 1922.

P. KUEMER,
Consul for France.
[1348]

MARRIED LOVE

Wise Parenthood,
Radiant Motherhood

BY

DR. MARIE STOPES.

ON SALE AT

BREWER & CO.

23, QUEEN'S ROAD, C.

TEL. 698. [1349]

TO-NIGHT AT
THE CORONET

NORMA TALMADGE

SHE LOVES & LIES.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

THE
GREATEST
QUESTION.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS wishing to subscribe for the Annual Race Meeting 1923 will find lists posted at the Hongkong Club, Jockey Club Stables and Race Course. [1340]

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Jockey Club Rooms, Hongkong Club Annex on TUESDAY, 15th August, at 3 p.m. for the purpose of considering a Recommendation of the Stewards for the improvement of the arrangements at the Race Course for the Parimutuel, and the provision of a Members' Enclosure.

Plans of the proposed alterations can be seen at the Office of the Clerk of the Course, c/o Messrs. Moxon & Taylor, Victoria Building, Queen's Road Central.

A good attendance of Members is particularly requested. [1342]

NOTICE.

WAH HING & CO.

(No. 78, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL).

CONTRACTORS to H. M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong, Importers & Exporters, Coal Merchants, General Contractors and Provision Merchants, Shipping Agents, Stevedores, etc., etc.

We have this day appointed Mr. J. B. HUGHES as Sole Manager of the above Company.

WAH HING & CO.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1350]

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform the public that Mr. TONG MAN KEE has no longer any connection with our firm.

WAH HING & CO.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1922. [1351]

THE HONGKONG CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR per share for the six months ending 30th June, 1922, will be PAYABLE on TUESDAY, 22nd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Tuesday, August 15th to Tuesday, August 22nd, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1922. [1344]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

Issue of 17th February, 1922, of 100,000 Additional Shares of the Nominal Value of \$10 at a Premium of \$5 Each. (\$5 per Share Paid Up).

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a SECOND INSTALLMENT on the above of \$5 per share (\$5 plus \$2 premium per share) falls due on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1922. Remittances should be made to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before that date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 23rd to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1922 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. V. WARD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1922. [1302]

PREPAID "WANTED"

ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes QV, RF, RU, RV, TH.

ANYONE wishing the Services of an A No. 1 American KITCHEN CREW, wide experience U.S.A. CHIEF COOK JACK HALL, s.s. President Jefferson, on return from Manila, or write to A14, Sixth Avenue, Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

WANTED.—To Purchase or Charter STEAM LAUNCH or MOTOR BOAT suitable for towing small cargo boat. Draft with 100 tons on board not to exceed four feet. Communicate with Messrs. JARVIS, MATTHEWS & Co. Ltd., Hongkong. [1321]

WANTED.—Office Assistant to take charge of Correspondence and Book-keeping in Export & Import business, Chinese preferred. Apply own hand writing, stating age, experience and salary required, to P.O. Box No. 36. [1322]

MODERN BUNGALOW, Fully Furnished, at Cheung Chow, To be Let or Sold, as from September 1st.—Write A.Z. office of this paper.

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, Common or Rare; any amount, up to ten or a hundred thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying list free. Address: Cress Stamp Co., Box 785, Manila, Philippine Islands. [1305]

FOR SALE

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Stryker with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.

Further details apply.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co. [1345]

INTIMATION

Despite the Largely
Increasing Demand
for

WATSON'S

E

SCOTCH

WHISKY

We can guarantee
that for a long time
yet, all Customers—
old and new—may
rely on imbibing
Real pre-war Whisky
—of genuine age. For
such is the quality
of WATSON'S E.
Whisky.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants

ESTABLISHED 51 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

KITTO.—At Newchwang, on August 2nd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. KITTO, a daughter.

MAGUIRE.—At Kuling, on July 31st, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. MAGUIRE, a son.

SCHIMSHAW.—At Wuhan, on August 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. H. C. SCHIMSHAW, a daughter.

DEATHS.

FUEHRMANN.—ERNEST RICHARD FUEHRMANN, partner of Reuter, Brockelmann & Co., of typhoid fever, at Unzen, Japan. (By cable).

SEARS.—At Tsingtao, on August 5th, WILLIAM HENRY SEARS, D.D., of the American Southern Baptist Mission, Pingtin, Shanghai, aged 57 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 14th, 1922.

AMERICA'S SHIPPING BILL.

AMONG the many interesting articles contributed to the recent "American Supplement" published by *The Times* is one by Mr. WINTHROP L. MARVIN, Vice-President of the American Steamship Owners' Association, Washington, on the subject of the new Shipping Bill, which has been so powerfully championed by President HARDING and is shortly to come up for decision in the United States House of Representatives after having been under consideration for many weeks by Congressional Committees. Mr. MARVIN declares that never before has a Bill for the promotion of the American merchant marine enlisted such interest or received such overwhelming proof of financial and commercial favour. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, the great representative national organisation of American business men, has endorsed it and asked for its enactment. So have the National Association of Manufacturers, the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of New York, the boards of trade and chambers of commerce not only of all the seaport cities north and

south, but of Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis—the great productive centres of the interior States. Mr. MARVIN also mentions that while it has been a habit with a considerable portion of the farmers of America to oppose all legislation for the merchant marine (exactly as these rural elements long opposed the modernising and increase of the United States Navy), it is significant that this year what is regarded as the foremost of the farmers' organisations, the American Farm Bureau Federation, has come out in favour of the President's shipping policy as "essential to the national defence and to the full development of markets for the product of the farm." What the latter sentence exactly means we do not know. In these days of severe shipping competition there can surely be no lack of shipping facilities for the full development of markets for the product of the farm. Perhaps the underlying thought is that subsidised American ships will perform these services for the farmers at a cost lower than is possible under free competition even in times when far more ships than cargoes are in evidence, and that the subsidised ships are to be welcomed on that account.

What the strength of the opposition to the measure is cannot be gathered from Mr. MARVIN's article, for in view of the position he occupies in the shipping world, he may be regarded as having a very natural prejudice in favour of the Bill. He does, however, admit that "there has been an effort on the part of a portion of the Democratic Party to organise against the Shipping Bill as being a non-democratic measure," but he says it is probable that the Bill will nevertheless receive some Democratic support. This is probably explained by the fact that the motives behind the Bill are by no means entirely commercial.

As Mr. MARVIN mentions, a very deep impression has been made in the United States by the recent declaration of Admiral WILLIAM S. SAYS that: "The Navy of the United States would be of very little value as a defence of the United States and our possessions if it were not for the merchant marine." It is the conviction of the Government and people, Mr. MARVIN says, that in order to assure a sufficient reserve of merchant ships, officers, and men for the American war fleet on the 5-5-3 basis of the Washington Conference, it is absolutely necessary that there be an American shipping engaged in foreign trade of not less than 7,500,000 tons gross register, or substantially double the merchant tonnage now employed. That is to say, the American determination is to secure and maintain an overseas merchant fleet of not less than 7,500,000 tons gross register. Such an aspiration as this, to convey the major part of America's ocean commerce under the American flag, is not regarded in the United States as in any way a menace to the maritime policies of other Governments. That, of course, depends on the means adopted to maintain this huge fleet. It rather looks as if what the various nations save in national expenditure on naval equipment will be required for the upkeep of huge merchant marines. Until the Bill emerges from the Committee little can profitably be said on the subject.

The main proposals of the Bill are thus summarised by Mr. MARVIN: "President HARDING and the Republican leaders propose to take 10 per cent. of all duties collected on imports in either American or foreign vessels and create therefrom a merchant marine fund for the payment of subsidies, or, as the President describes it, 'compensation,' to all the seagoing ships of American registry engaged in foreign trade. This fund, which, on the basis of present imports, would amount to \$30,000,000 (\$30,000,000) a year, is to be increased by the amount of the tonnage taxes on all ships by an equivalent of the present payments for carrying the United States sea mails, payable post alone excepted. But the ships that receive the compensation are required to convey the mails without charge, so that the total amount of the merchant marine fund to start with will be about \$34,000,000 (\$34,000,000) a year, or sufficient to provide direct national aid to a fleet of 7,500,000 tons of mail, passenger, and cargo ships, capable of handling from 50 to 60 per cent. of the import and export trade of the United States."

This is the direct aid of the Presidential programme, but American Shipping men, Mr. MARVIN says, believe that the indirect aids proposed, if all are carried into effect, will be more valuable than the direct subsidy compensation. Chief of these indirect aids, Mr. MARVIN says, is

a provision that 50 per cent. of the immigrants entering America shall be brought in American ships. There is, further, the proposal that shippers of imports or exports in American vessels shall be given a deduction of 5 per cent. of the freight moneys in the making up of their net federal income-taxes. It is anticipated that this will cause American exporters and importers to give a substantial preference to vessels of American registry, as, indeed, many of the largest export and import interests are giving at the present time. It is not without significance that the Shipping Bill has been framed and is being advanced together with a revised and emphasised protective tariff.

The rate of postage on postcards to China from Hongkong has been increased to 2 cents.

The Shanghai Race Club's annual autumn meeting is fixed for Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, November 6th, 7th, 8th, and 11th.

The extract of meteorological observations made at the Royal Observatory during the month of July shows a rainfall of 12.600 ins. for the month. At the Botanical Gardens 13.33 ins. was registered; at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellet, 14.02 ins. and at the Police Station, Tai-po, 17.05 ins.

The sepo, who was charged the other day with snatching an ear-ring from a Chinese woman in Nathan Road, Kowloon, has been discharged by Mr. Lindsell. The evidence of the woman (the complainant) and the constable for the defence were conflicting. The Magistrate was satisfied that the Indian did not strike the woman as alleged by her.

The master of the s.s. *San Ning* has reported to the Harbour authorities that on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock a launch with a lighter in tow was seized by pirates near Yellow Beach and about 2,000 bags of rice were stolen. The launch and the lighters were released early the next day. The lighter was formerly a small naval vessel known as the *Briemart*.

A gigantic but less expensive plan than that of the Insular Government has been proposed by Mr. A. J. Gibson of Manila to Governor-General Wood—for the improvement of Manila harbour. Under this plan, Mr. Gibson estimates that the expenditure of only 16 to 18 million pesos will be necessary, instead of about 50 million pesos called for by the Bureau of Public Works project. Docking facilities for 30 ships at one time will be afforded if the Gibson plan is carried out.

Mr. P. A. Cox, the local General Agent, informs us that he has received telegraphic advice that Mr. Wm. T. Payne, Manager for Japan and China of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., at his request, been granted leave of absence and sails from Yokohama on the *Empress of Australia* on September 2nd. Head Office at Montreal have appointed Mr. Allan Cameron in charge of Operating and Traffic with Headquarters at Hongkong, and with title of Oriental Manager effect as from October 1st, 1922.

The ex-President of China, Hsu Chih Chang has inserted advertisements in the Chinese newspapers announcing that since his retirement he has been devoting his time to gardening, and he has absolutely no intention whatever to re-enter the political arena, and all rumours to the contrary must be regarded as false. It may be added to this that a recent report in the Chinese papers of the North refers to General Wu Pei Fu as devoting himself to "the art of calligraphy" which is described as his favourite hobby.

A libel suit was recently filed on behalf of President Li Yuan Heng, and Mr. Kao, Minister of Communications, against the proprietor and editor of the *Huangpao* (Yellow Journal) of Peking in respect of the publication of "an alleged English agreement in connection with the restoration of General Li to the Presidential chair." The suit, however, was withdrawn just before the trial of the action was commenced. A Chinese news agency reporting an interview with the defendant's attorney said it would have been against all Chinese tradition for high Government officials to appear in the Courts. The attorney added that if the case had been proved to the bottom it would have led to "very serious political upheavals." None of the expenses of the action will in the circumstances fall on the defendant newspaper.

Over 20,000 women employed in the silk filatures of Chapi, Shanghai, were on strike last week for improved conditions of service. The facts of the dispute show, says the *N.C. Daily News*, that the strikers unquestionably have a strong case for favourable consideration. In the Chinese filatures, they are required to work 13 hours daily, from 5 a.m. to 8 p.m., for seven days in the week, and the pay for an ordinary worker is 40 cents per day. They are asking for an extra five cents per day, an addition of a fraction of a cent to their present wage of about 3 cents per hour, and also for the reduction of their hours of labour to 10 per day.

The principal feature of the opening of Parliament at Peking last Tuesday was an interruption of the Speaker's address by a Mr. Hsu Chih Ho of Kirin. The Speaker had just been telling the members that there was no reason why the present session should not be considered as a continuation of the interrupted session of five years previously, when Mr. Hsu rose to his feet. In a voice that resounded through the house he informed the members that everything the Speaker was saying was sheer nonsense, and thereafter proceeded to hurl all the abuse he could think of at his fellow members. Some of these near at hand seemed over-awed by Mr. Hsu's wild conduct, but others in more remote parts of the house quickly entered the fray and using their voices and feet succeeded in drowning the noise he was making. Ultimately peace was restored, and the session adjourned.

The draft of an Ordinance to amend the law relating to the incorporation of the Zealand Hall Trustees is published in the current issue of the *Gazette*. The "Objects and Reasons" attached to the Bill state:—"Zealand Hall and the property on which it stands is vested by Ordinance No. 4 of 1913, in certain Trustees all of whom are members of Zealand Lodge and who are required by that Ordinance to hand over to Zealand Lodge all moneys they receive from those other lodges which are permitted by Zealand Lodge to use the premises for their meetings. The members of the Zealand Lodge have found the cost of maintaining the properties too heavy in recent years to be borne by a single lodge and as a result of negotiations the other lodges mentioned in clause 2 of the Bill have agreed to share the responsibility, and to pay to Zealand Lodge an agreed amount for the surrender of their exclusive control. This Bill, therefore, substitutes a new Ordinance for No. 4 of 1913."

AMERICAN RADIO SERVICE.

(Intercepted by the U.S.S. "Tracy" on August 11th.)

BASEBALL SCORES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; New York, 5; Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburgh, 1; Philadelphia, 1; St. Louis, 7; Boston, 2. No games were played in American League.

AMERICAN OFFICERS' PROMOTION.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 11th. Colonel Robert Courtney Davis, Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, nominated for Adjutant-General with the rank of Major-General.

AMERICAN LABOUR TROUBLES.

WICHITA, KAN., August 11th. Six San Francisco trains have been cancelled on account of the fuel shortage.

CLEVELAND, August 11th. Mr. W. G. Lee, President of the Trainmen's Union has telegraphed all General Chairmen who have complained of the unendurable conditions. They are authorized to organise local strikes.

NEW YORK, August 11th. The United States Steel Co. has reported 5,776,618 tons of unfilled orders for month ending July 31st. There is an increase of 141,630 tons over June orders.

CLEVELAND, August 11th. The United Mine Workers' Committee have voted to proceed with wage scale negotiations without operators from Ohio, Western Pennsylvania and some from Indiana and Illinois, regardless of the fact that the entire general competitive field is represented.

SPRINGFIELD, August 11th. Boston and Albany Railroad has cancelled all excursion trains for the remainder of the summer on its lines in order to conserve fuel.

ST. PAUL, August 11th. Governor Blaine of Wisconsin says the conference of Northwest Governors on fuel situation is of the opinion that Federal seizure and operation of all mines necessary to supply the country with coal is the only solution of the problem.

U.S.S. JUDICIAL FORCE INADEQUATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 11th. Mr. Taft has told the American Bar Association that the dependence upon Congress to speed up the Administration of Justice has "not brought the best results. Some different means should be tried." Mr. Taft said that litigation had increased so much that the present force was inadequate.

SOUTHAMPTON, N.Y., August 11th. Kashio of Japan, went into semi-finals, after defeating Carl Fisher of Philadelphia, 6/4, 6/3, in the Meadow Club Tennis Tournament.

WASHINGTON, August 11th. The Government although it has announced that the Navy Limitation Treaty would come into force at the earliest possible moment, has so far made no more plans for the exchange of ratifications until all Signatory Powers are ready. However, it is indicated that if Japan formally suggests earlier exchange of ratifications of the three principle signatories the proposal would receive careful consideration.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

A DEADLOCK.

GERMAN "UNDESIRABLES" EXPELLED FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE.
INDIGNATION IN GERMANY.

IRISH LEADER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.
BRITISH SUBMIT COUNTER PROPOSALS.

London, August 11th.

Reuter learns that in the course of conversations between Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincaré and M. Theunis, who breakfasted together at No. 10, Downing Street, definite British proposals, drafted last night, were submitted as alternatives to M. Poincaré's proposals. The Premier resumed discussion of them this afternoon. As regards the report that Britain had agreed to the seizure of the German Customs, it is authoritatively stated that the Experts' Committee had merely recommended a stricter carrying out of existing arrangements. While the Committee was of opinion that the taking over of State forests and mines in the Ruhr district was economically impossible, it admits the possibility of Germany making deliveries of timber for the restoration of the devastated regions.

A SEVEN HOUR CONFERENCE.

London, August 11th.

For seven hours today Mr. Lloyd George, M. Poincaré and M. Theunis together wrestled with the thorny problems on which the Conference came to a deadlock, basing their discussions on the new British draft relative to the conditions for granting Germany the proposed moratorium which draft is said to be absolutely based upon the report of the Experts' Committee. Sir Robert Home was summoned to the consultation at the afternoon session.

It cannot fairly be said that agreement is yet in sight, but the position is that certain suggested modifications have been referred back to the Committee for report.

The experts are, therefore, re-assembling at the Treasury to-night. It is hoped to be able to submit a report to the three Premiers to-morrow morning.

Mr. Lloyd George this evening conferred lengthily with Signor Schanzer.

THE BRITISH COUNTER PROPOSALS.

London, August 11th.

It is semi-officially stated that the British counter-proposals are, firstly, a conditional moratorium to Germany for cash payments until December 31st; secondly, that Germany carry out deliveries in kind, especially in regard to coal and timber.

The moratorium will only be granted subject to Germany's enforcement of laws prohibiting export of capital, the establishment of the autonomy of the Reichsbank, the consolidation of the floating debt and Germany's permitting the Reparation Commission to effectively control the proceeds of the 25 per cent levy on German exports and German customs, which may eventually be placed at the disposal of Germany, if the Commission thinks it necessary.

NARROWING DOWN THE ISSUE.

London, August 11th.

It appears that the Conference issue has narrowed down to conditions on which the moratorium may be granted to Germany. A speedy decision is necessary, since the answer to Germany's request must be given before Tuesday.

It is stated that Mr. Lloyd George offered to refer the points in dispute to the League of Nations, but M. Poincaré refused to entertain the proposal.

FRANCE EXPELS GERMAN "UNDESIRABLES" FROM ALSACE-LORRAINE.

London, August 12th.

Reuter learns that the French measures in Alsace-Lorraine consist of an order forbidding Germans to withdraw bank deposits, and the expulsion of 500 "undesirable" Germans, especially those who did not avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Versailles Treaty to become French citizens.

The first-named measure proved ineffective, as cautious depositors had previously completed their withdrawals. The expulsions are timed to start at midnight to-night.

GERMAN REPRISALS SUGGESTED.

Berlin, August 12th.

The expelled Germans from Alsace-Lorraine were allowed to take hand-baggage. Heads of families were allowed to have 10,000 marks and single persons 5,000 marks.

A further five hundred expulsions is heralded, if the French demands are not settled by a compromise. The latter agreed to withdraw the ordinance against the Central Government's laws for the defence of the Republic, while the Central Government agrees to respect Bavaria's special sovereign rights in the execution of such laws.

BRITISH COUNTER-PROPOSAL ADOPTED.

London, August 12th.

The principal points to-day, of the Allied proceedings in London are: firstly, that there be no further conference until Monday, as the Committee of Experts is still busy; secondly, a Cabinet meeting unanimously supported Mr. Lloyd George as regards the moratorium, and decided to leave matters entirely in his hands.

The experts' discussions to-day were largely devoted to the question and definition of the control of German mines and forests, on which it is stated a compromise is not yet visible, although a French source declares that French, Belgian and Italian views now coincide. Later, the question was discussed of an international loan to be secured by a 20 per cent tax on German exports, which was one of the British counter-proposals.

EXPERTS' COMMITTEE REACHES DEADLOCK.

London, August 12th.

It is stated that on the conclusion of the afternoon meeting of the Experts' Committee, the gulf was more profound than ever. A foreign expert declared that a deadlock had been reached and now the matter was one for the Premiers.

Mr. Lloyd George has gone to the country for the week-end.

PREMIER POINCARÉ'S PERILOUS RESPONSIBILITY.

London, August 12th.

The *Observer* is of the opinion that the outcome of the Conference will be a compromise, as the deadlock is complete. In pressing towards a rupture, Premier Poincaré will take a perilous responsibility, and therefore, it is probable that a moratorium will be granted. The moratorium will save an immediate debacle in Europe, but a thorough revision of Allied policy must follow.

The newspaper declares that after the present Conference there will be another to discuss the future of Germany payments after the moratorium. Europe's financial condition is inseparable from political problems, and the revision of the indemnity, together with a revision of debts, can only be undertaken as part of a general endeavour to reach a wider settlement, including the questions of disarmament and security.

FURTHER PROTESTS FROM GERMANY.

London, August 12th.

The German note to France expresses the opinion that the announced French measures regarding Clearing House payments cannot be based on the Versailles Treaty, or on the supplementary agreement. Moreover, it is not supported by International law.

It declares that France's resort to coercive measures, not awaiting the payment date, violates the existing treaties and constitutes a grave injustice, and the Note suggests that the matter should be submitted to International arbitration, if France persists in her attitude.

A second Note strongly protests against the expulsions from Alsace-Lorraine and declares that the amount of money allowed deportees is so small, it will leave them beggars on the streets.

LATEST CABLES.

SHOOTING OUTRAGE IN CAIRO.

STUDENTS BELIEVED TO BE RESPONSIBLE.

Cairo, August 12th.

Five men with revolvers ambushed Mr. T. Brown, Director of the Horticultural Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, who was proceeding home in a cab with his children and their nurse. The driver was killed. Mr. Brown, one child and the nurse were slightly wounded.

Mr. Brown believes his assailants were students. Up to the present there are no arrests.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

GIVES ITS RULING ON HOURS OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

The Hague, August 12th.

The International Court of Justice, by a majority, decided affirmatively on the question submitted by France, whether the International Labour Organisation was competent to internationally regulate hours and other conditions for agricultural workers. The French and Roumanian judges dissented. The court decided that the organisation was not competent to scrutinise means of production.

BAVARIAN-GERMAN DISPUTE SETTLED BY COMPROMISE.

Berlin, August 12th.

The dispute between the Central and Bavarian Governments, mentioned in a cable message dated August 3rd, has been settled by a compromise. The latter agreed to withdraw the ordinance against the Central Government's laws for the defence of the Republic, while the Central Government agrees to respect Bavaria's special sovereign rights in the execution of such laws.

NOTED IRISH LEADERS SUDDEN DEATH.

CAUSED BY HEART-FAILURE.

London, August 12th.

The Irish Leader, Mr. Arthur Griffith, has died with heart-failure.

THE STRAIN OF RECENT EVENTS PROVES TOO GREAT.

London, August 12th.

A later account of Mr. Arthur Griffith's death, from Dublin, says that after eating a hearty breakfast he was on the staircase of the hospital, where he had recently been treated for tonsillitis and about to proceed to his office, he bent over, presumably to tie his bootlaces, when suddenly, emitting a low groan, he fell forward. He regained consciousness a minute later for about twenty seconds. A priest, who was brought immediately, administered the last Sacrament, but had scarcely uttered the last word when Mr. Griffith died.

It seems to be generally assumed that death is the result of the great strain events have imposed on the deceased gentleman.

There are many signs of mourning in Dublin.

LONDON AND DUBLIN SHOCKED.

London, August 12th.

The suddenness of Mr. Arthur Griffith's death has shocked Dublin, where it occurred, no less than London, where it was unknown that he was ill. Mr. Griffith was seized with influenza ten days ago; there were some complications, but he had apparently recovered and visited his office yesterday but left early. Later, he was removed to the hospital where he died from cerebral hemorrhage.

BRITISH CABINET'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. Lloyd George on behalf of the Cabinet, telegraphed to Mr. Michael Collins, extolling Mr. Griffith's patriotic qualities, sincerity and courage, and adds that his loss will be a heavy one for Ireland. The Premier paid a further tribute to the deceased gentleman in a telegram of condolence to his widow.

IRELAND'S CIVIL WAR.

CORK CITY CAPTURED BY NATIONAL FORCES.

London, August 12th.

An official communiqué states that the Nationalists have occupied Cork City, taking prisoners fifty rebels.

A TREMENDOUS OVATION FOR NATIONAL TROOPS.

Later.

The National troops were accorded a tremendous ovation on entering Cork City. The casualties were seven killed, many wounded and some missing.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY DUBLIN TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

London, August 12th.

Dublin Post Office was rushed by twenty irregulars, whose main objective was the instrument room, the most important section of telegraphic communication. Petrol was poured out and ignited, but the Fire Brigade arrived and promptly extinguished the flames after some damage had been caused.

The destruction of telegraphic instruments was not accomplished as the vital apparatus was intact on the Nationalists gaining possession. It is stated that a normal service will be resumed to-day. One of the sentries was seriously wounded and one of the irregulars was arrested.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING AFFAIR.

London, August 12th.

Major Neilson, ex-Chief Intelligence Officer of the Royal Irish Constabulary has been conveyed to hospital, suffering from bullet wounds inflicted by gun-men, believed to be Irish, who tracked him down to Devonshire.

Major Neilson was found at a lonely spot near Ashburton where he was spending a holiday. Recently, he received threatening anonymous letters connected with Irish incidents.

ANOTHER STORY.

London, August 12th.

The story of the shooting of Major Neilson, earlier in the day, is discredited, as inquiries in official circles fail to establish that the Major was in any way connected with any Irish Department. The police are reticent.

It transpires that villagers at Ashburton and the neighbourhood, heard no shots. Gunshots did not cause Major Neilson's injuries, and it is now stated that the Major reached the cottage with an arm bleeding and the letters I.R.A. scratched on his chest. He told a circumstantial story of attack, but it appears he has been suffering from malaria.

NON-CO-OPERATION LEADER RELEASED.

CONGRATULATED AT MEETING OF INDIANS.

London, August 12th.

The non-co-operation leader, Das, mentioned in a cable message of February 15th, on being released from gaol, was congratulated at a large open-air meeting of Indians, at which he was presented with an address.

SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR SHOOTING RAND KAFFERS.

Johannesburg, August 12th.

The Criminal Court, trying cases arising out of the Rand revolts in March, sentenced two prisoners to death, and several others to varying terms of imprisonment in connection with the shooting of natives.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF U.S.A. RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE "BIG FOUR" ADOPT "DIRECT ACTION".

Chicago, August 12th.

The railway strike has assumed a more threatening aspect on entering the seventh week. Paralysis of railway transportation throughout the country seems imminent, the members of the four big railway brotherhoods having abandoned work on various lines as a protest against the presence of armed guards and other outrages.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN STRANDED IN DESERTS.

The engineers and others have abandoned Transcontinental and Santa Fe trains in California and the Arizona Deserts. Freight traffic from Chicago is left in a similar predicament. Hundreds of stranded passengers have telegraphed to President Harding, describing the distress of women and children and calling on the Government to compel both sides to settle the controversy.

THE RHINE SHIPPING STRIKE.

BAIJOT FAVOURS CONTINUANCE.

Amsterdam, August 12th.

According to advices from Rotterdam, it now appears that the ballot of striking Rhine shipping workers, shows a big majority in favour of continuance of the strike.

BOISHEVICKS COURT TROUBLE.

TWISTING THE LION'S TAIL.

Constantinople, August 12th.

Boishevicks seized three British ships at Batoum, on the pretext that they were formerly Russian owned. Some vessels of the British Fleet have left for Batoum with which port British merchants have ceased all trade.

CHEERING BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS FOR JULY.

London, August 12th.

A cheering increase in the value of exports from the United Kingdom is the outstanding feature of the Board of Trade returns for July, which totalled £80,500,000 as compared with £43,000,000 for July last year. Imports totalled £81,750,000 as compared with £80,500,000 last year.

ESTIMATED WHEAT CROP.

Calcutta, August 12th.

The final estimate of the wheat crop 1921-1922, is 23,234,000 acres with a yield of 9,313,000 tons, compared with 25,783,000 acres and a yield of 6,700,000 tons last year.

MOTION OF CENSURE ON CHILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER.

Santiago, August 12th.

The Chilean Senate has passed a resolution censuring the Foreign Minister, who is charged with giving the Senate information regarding the Washington Protocol, which was not in accord with the official text.

OBITUARY.

SIR ALBERT K. ROLLIT.

London, August 12th.

The death is announced of Sir Albert Kaye Rollit, Kt.

[Sir A. K. Rollit was born at Hull, 1842; created a Knight, 1886; and member of the Order of St. Sava, with grand cross, 1907. He was educated at King's College (Fellow); University of London (Fellow and member of Senate); B.A. 1st class, honours, 1868; LL.B. 1st class honours, 1870; LL.D. 1st and University Gold Medalist, 1876; D.C.L. Durham, 1891; LL.D. Victoria, 1902; D.C.L. Montreal, 1870. He became a solicitor in Mining Lane and attained the Presidency of the Incorporated Law Society; a Director National Telephone Co.; was also a steamship owner (firm, Bailey and Leatham) at Hull, Newcastle and London, Mayor of Hull, 1883-84-85; Ex-President of Associated Chambers of Commerce, U.K.; member of the Commercial Intelligence Committee of the Board of Trade. In addition to holding numerous other offices he was Lieut. of City of London; Officer of the Legion of Honour, Knight Commander of Leopold (Belgium) and M.P. Islington (South) 1880-1906, progressive and independent conservative.]

MR. DUDLEY HARDY.

London, August 12th.

The death is announced of Mr. Dudley Hardy, R.L.S.

[Mr. Dudley Hardy was born at Sheffield, 1877; educated at Boulogne School and Univ. Coll. School, London. Studied at Düsseldorf, Antwerp and Paris; Member of Royal Institute of Water Painters, Society Oil Painters, Society 25 English Painters, Royal Miniature Society, and Pastel Society. He published in the *Illustrated London News* and many other illustrated papers, also book illustrations and many posters.]

LORD HENEAGE.

London, August 11th.

The death has occurred of Lord Heneage. [Edward Heneage, first Baron (created 1896), was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Vice-President of the Committee of Agriculture; he left the Gladstonians over Home Rule, and later became Chairman of the Liberal Unionist Council. The late Baron was 82 years of age.]

U.S. TARIFF FIGHT.

DEMOCRAT SENATOR DENOUNCES THE PROPOSAL.

Washington, August 11th.

In the Senate, the Democrat, Underwood, described the flexible tariff proposal as the greatest power for political corruption ever given since the beginning of this Government. He declared it would be possible under its authorization for the President to destroy some industries and to make others immensely wealthy.

CHANGES TO BE FOUND ON COST OF PRODUCTION.

Washington, August 11th.

A letter from President Harding to Senator McCumber, a member of the Finance Committee, was read in the Senate, urging the flexible tariff and expressing a wish that the Tariff Commission be made an agency for investigation of the recommendation for changes in tariff rates.

The Senate voted the amendment with the proviso, that any changes in tariff rates made by the President, be founded on differences in costs of production, instead of on conditions of competition.

SENATE GIVES PRESIDENT AUTHORITY TO VARY RATES.

Washington, August 12th.

The Senate, by 36 votes to 20, approved of the plan giving the President authority to vary rates in the pending Tariff Bill, until July, 1924.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PRESIDENT INTERVENES.

Washington, August 11th.

President Harding has intervened in the fight in the Senate over the flexible tariff provisions. He summoned a number of Senators to White House and emphasised the desirability of elasticity in the tariff during the present shifting world conditions.

LATEST CABLES.

DAVIS CUP DOUBLES.

A WIN FOR PATTERSON AND O'HARA WOOD.

Boston, August 12th.

In the Davis Cup Doubles, Patterson and O'Hara Wood defeated Gobert and Cochet by 6/0, 6/8, 4/6, 6/3; 10/8. The Australian, Anderson, is suffering from slight pneumonia. There are no particulars of other games.

POSTPONEMENT FAVOURS AUSTRALIANS.

Boston, August 12th.

Owing to rain, the remaining Davis Cup singles have been postponed to August 14th. This is fortunate for the Australians, as Patterson has strained his ankle, and O'Hara Wood is suffering from neuritis.

EARLIER CABLES.

COUNTY CRICKET.

YORKS WIN A GOOD GAME.

London, August 11th.

At Canterbury, Kent beat Middlesex (the Champion county) by an innings and 30 runs. Woolley capturing thirteen wickets for 79.

At Birmingham, Notts led Warwick on the first innings, Payton scoring 108.

At Bristol, Yorks beat Gloucestershire by six wickets. Parker, the Gloucester bowler, who was taking his benefit, took nine wickets for 36 in Yorks' first innings.

At Derby the match between the home county and Essex was left drawn. Perrin scored 100 not out for the visitors.

At Manchester, Lancashire led on the first innings against Hants.

At Leicester, the home county defeated Glamorgan by 228 runs, Major Fowke scoring 98 for the winners.

IMPORTANT BRITISH RAILWAY IMPROVEMENT.

A DREAM REALISED.

London, August 11th.

The dream of railway engineers is believed to have been realised, railway coaches running on roller bearings, which have passed tests on the Great Eastern Railway, promising economy in wear and tear of permanent way and the locomotives saving 25 per cent in fuel. Hitherto, experiments have failed owing to the impossibility of securing metal capable of standing the strain, but improvements in the manufacture of steel since the war have solved the problem.

AFGHAN MINISTERS FOR EUROPE.

CHINESE MISSION TO KABUL.

Sinai, August 11th.

The Chinese mission to Kabul is returning to China, and will leave Kabul immediately.

Sardar Tarzi, ex-Foreign-Minister of Afghanistan and father-in-law of the Amir, has been appointed Afghan Minister to Paris, whither he will proceed this month accompanied by Chulam Sadiq, the new Afghan Minister to Berlin.

STANDARD OIL CONCESSION SIGNED.

Paris, August 11th.

The Standard Oil Company's concession for the exploitation of oilfields of Czechoslovakia has been finally signed.

GERMAN REPUBLIC'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

Berlin, August 11th.

On the third anniversary of the promulgation of the Republic Constitution, the Government buildings and many private houses were flagged.

The President issued a manifesto saying that in the heavy storms which had swept over the young Republic, unity, right, and liberty had been threatened, but his firm hope in the salvation of Germany and the world would not be abandoned.

The President, members of the Cabinet, officials, and members of the military assembled in the decorated Reichstag and cheered for the Republic, the Fatherland, and the nation. They listened to patriotic speeches by Herren Hummel, and Tieden. The premier warmly appealed for social co-operation in the work of reconstruction and urged the pursuit of the path of justice in foreign policy.

It is noteworthy that the Bavarian State buildings were not flagged.

MISHAP ON ATLANTIC LINER.

FEARS FOR HER SAFETY AROUSED.

London, August 10th.

Anxiety with regard to the White Star liner *Adriatic*, from Liverpool to New York was aroused by a wireless message received in America reporting a bad explosion in No. 3 hold, when 800 miles off Portland, Maine. The liner is proceeding slowly and might need assistance.

Later, however, she wireless—"Everything O.K. no assistance required."

THE CASUALTIES.

New York, August 10th.

Two members of the crew were killed, five seriously injured and one is missing in the *Adriatic* explosion. The vessel is proceeding at half-speed to New York, with 900 passengers.

EXPLOSION CAUSED BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

New York, August 12th.

A wireless message from the *Adriatic* states that the explosion was caused by spontaneous combustion in the reserve coal hatch, which occurred early in the morning. Five of the crew were killed and a number injured but no passengers were hurt. It is believed that one of the crew who were killed was blown overboard.

THE GROUNDING OF THE "RALEIGH."

U.S. NAVY'S OFFER OF ASSISTANCE.

London, August 11th.

The Admiralty announces that ten men missing from the *Raleigh* are presumed to be dead. The crew are sailing for Liverpool to-day.

A message from Washington states that Admiral Sir William Pakenham gracefully declined the United States Navy Department's offer of assistance to the *Raleigh* as the personnel had been landed safely.

A message from Halifax states that six of the crew of the *Raleigh* perished when the engine-room was flooded. The *Raleigh* has a great hole in the tanks and is resting two hundred yards from the shore. The bow water-line is submerged two feet.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CHINESE CABINET.

Peking, August 12th.

The belief which was generally held a few days ago that Dr. Wang Chung Hui would not accept nomination for the permanent Premiership, failing Tang Shao Yi's acceptance, seems to be disappearing, and to-day, it is freely stated in Chinese official circles that there is a fair chance of Wang Chung Hui accepting.

There seems no doubt, however, that neither Lu Hsin or Tien Wen Lich will accept. Portolies, it is stated that Fein Shou Ching, Chairman of the Chihli Provincial Assembly, and Sun Tzu Lin, Vice-Minister of Interior will be nominated shortly as Ministers of Commerce and Interior respectively. Chang Shou Tseng took over the War Office this morning.

"BROWN" AS A BERRY.

Advice from a Ministry of Health official to "live temperately in all things" during a heat wave, applies with equal force to the exposure of the body to direct sunlight, says a writer in a home paper.

When one returns from a holiday "as brown as a berry," the colour carries with it a conviction of careless and perhaps excessive exposure.

According to this official, "the yellowish brown pigmentation of the skin that follows the redness and inflammation of sunburn is of a protective nature."

"Its depth of colour indicates not, as many people believe, the degree of health that has been attained by a visit to the country or the seaside, but the unwise extent to which they have exposed their unprotected skin to the direct action of the sun's rays."

"It can often be observed that holiday-folk who deliberately endeavour to become bronzed suffer from irritability of temper, digestive derangements, depression, and other symptoms of heat-exhaustion."

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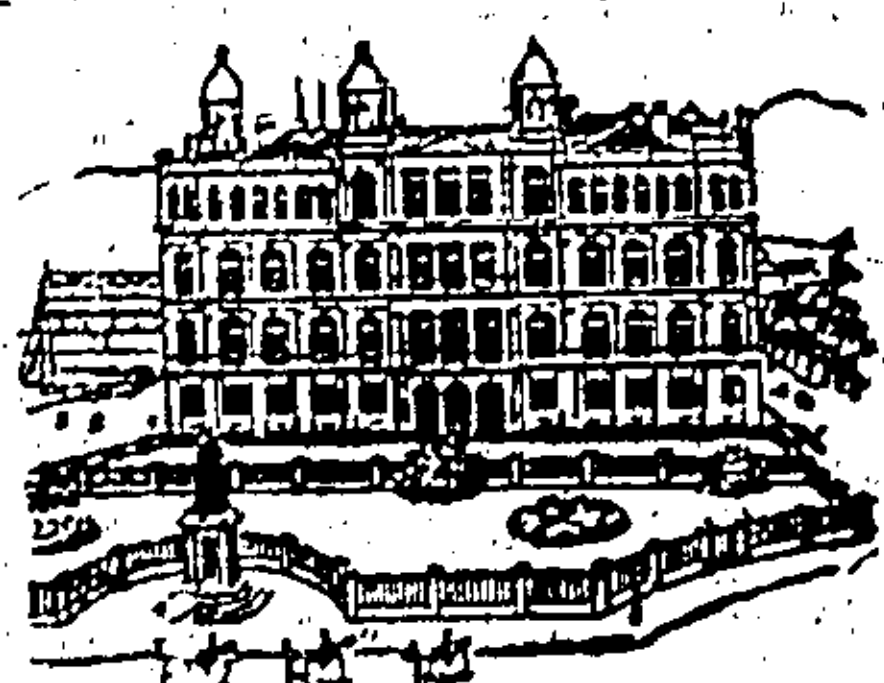
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HARLEY STREET. PROS AND CONS OF A DOCTOR'S CHARGES.

The animated correspondence which has been proceeding in London upon Harley Street physicians and surgeons and their fees has produced a great variety of views. Mr. N. Bishop Harman, in the following letter to *The Times*, puts the standpoint of the specialists with humour and force:—There is a distinctly humorous side to the correspondence on "Harley Street." Many of your contributors take up the attitude of the small boy who desires both to have his cake and eat it. They demand that we, consultants, should live in a region convenient to themselves, occupy costly houses, provide first-rate equipment and perfect service, and yet when they have to pay for these same accessories to our work they, or some of them, demur at the necessary cost these appurtenances entail.

Few know the costs of Harley-street save those who occupy its fine houses, and few recognize that the overhead charges of these fine houses require the earning and expenditure of a handsome income by us consultants before ever a farthing can come to us for our personal use.

The average citizen demands "Harley-street." The most learned of us and the most skillful would be considered small beer if we offered our services from the quiet obscurity of some back street; we must needs be enshrined in suitable and substantial elegance. I hesitate to suggest that these dignities add to our utility, but it is certain that the absence of them would detract from it. This demand extends to other things besides houses. In truth, the psychology of to-day has not moved at all from the days of Naaman the Syrian; there is the same demand that with skill there should be combined impressiveness; but, unlike Naaman, some folk of to-day when recovered of their leprosy feel no urge within them to adopt his words: "Now, therefore, I pray thee, take a blessing of thy servant."

NOT LIKE NAAMAN.
A few of your correspondents show an inelegant pride in their cunning in taking themselves and their ailments to foreign lands for their cure at what they consider economic rates. They forget that such action as this, were it common, would bring its punishment only too speedily, for there would soon be no skilled surgeon at their command at home when swift fate plunged them into Commercial darkness or death tread closely upon their heels.

But there is another side to this question: one which was broached in recent correspondence in your columns on the remuneration of hospital doctors. Most of us consultants spend the half or more of our time giving gratuitous service at the hospital to which we are attached. As a necessary corollary of such an arrangement we needs must meet all our heavy charges of housing, equipment, and living in the other part of our time. Those who come to us privately must needs pay for the work which we do at other times in the hospitals. It is inevitable. If this arrangement is found to be inequitable the remedy is manifest: the complainants must support the policy of the British Medical Association, which seeks to secure that there should be remuneration for the services of the hospital doctors who attend upon patients who are not indigent but who pay in part or whole for the attention they receive at the hospitals. The Continental surgeon, whose moderate fees are commended, is in that position; he is paid for the work he does in hospital and does not need to put the costs of that service upon the shoulders of his private clients. There is no doubt about the greater fairness of the due apportionment of the costs of medical treatment to each class of recipient; and there is also the manifest advantage that the younger consultants, whose work is almost confined to the hospitals, are able to obtain a reasonable living at an earlier age, so that the necessity for the possession of private means does not act as a limitation upon the entry of capable men into the ranks of the consultant.

CHESTERTON EPIGRAMS.

Mr. G. K. Chesterton was the guest at luncheon recently of the London Commercial Club at the Trocadero Restaurant. Mr. Alfred Edwards, who presided, had spoken about Mr. Chesterton's books, but Mr. Chesterton said he did not take the chairman seriously, "for those who read my books never ask me to lunch." He went on to deliver some amusing "Chestertonisms," of which the following are examples:—

"There are a great many errors about prohibition, and one of them is, that it has been established in America."

"Where drink really is a poison people drink too much; where it is a food and almost a sacrament people drink sparingly and with decent dignity."

"Modern politics would cease to be modern politics without hypocrisy."

Mr. Chesterton made some sacrastical comments on Americans who made laws for other people, and then entered into a secret society for evading them. "After prohibition," he said, "evading the law became the national sport of America." He concluded by appealing to them not to be afraid to say that we stood for that central sanity of civilisation, the flower of which was liberty.

At the closing session of the Labour Party Conference at Edinburgh, on June 30th, a resolution was passed demanding that the payment of interest on the National War Debt shall be reduced by one and a-half per cent.

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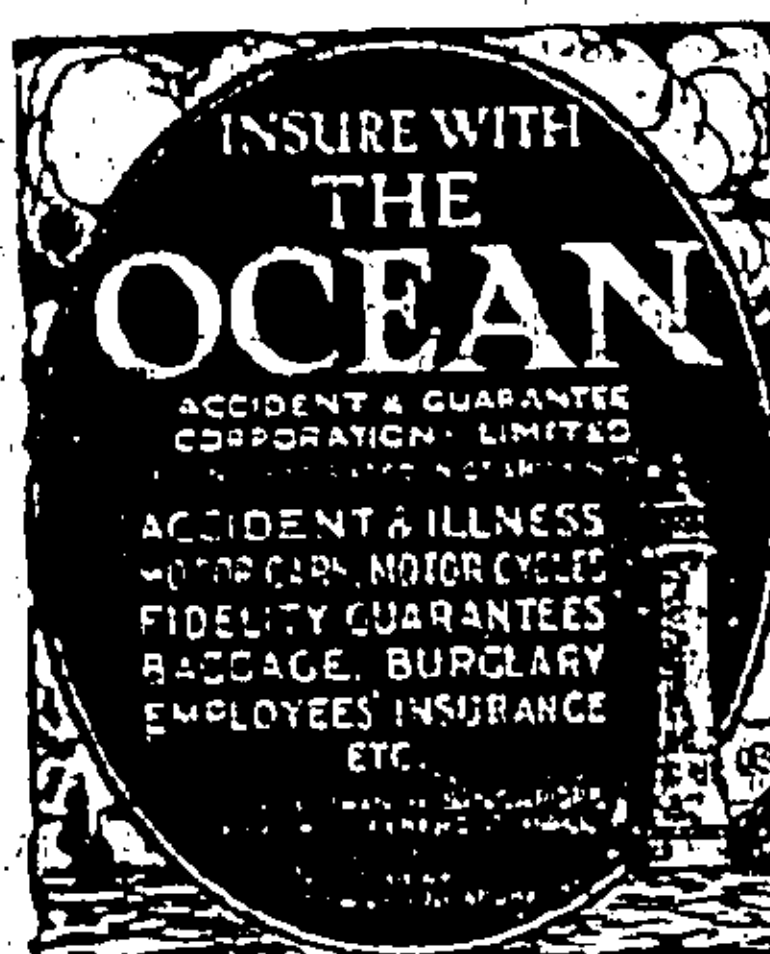
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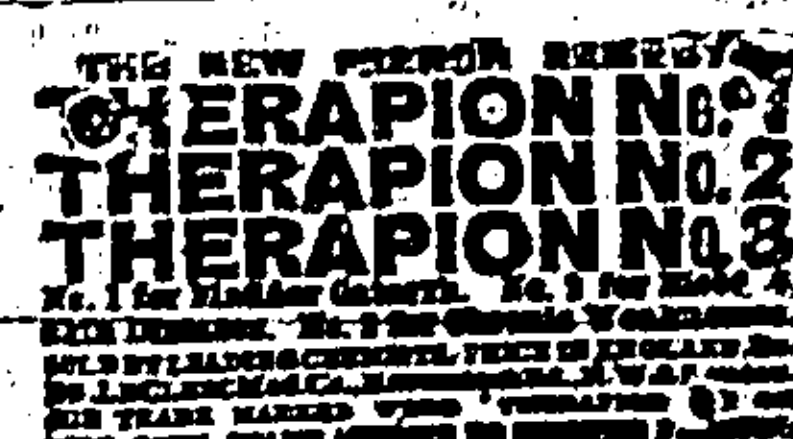
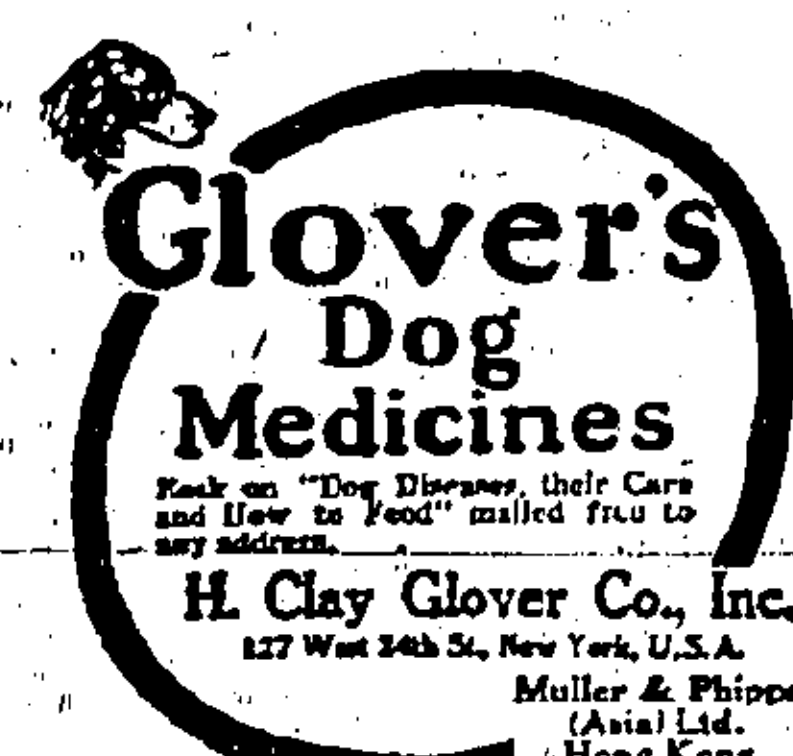
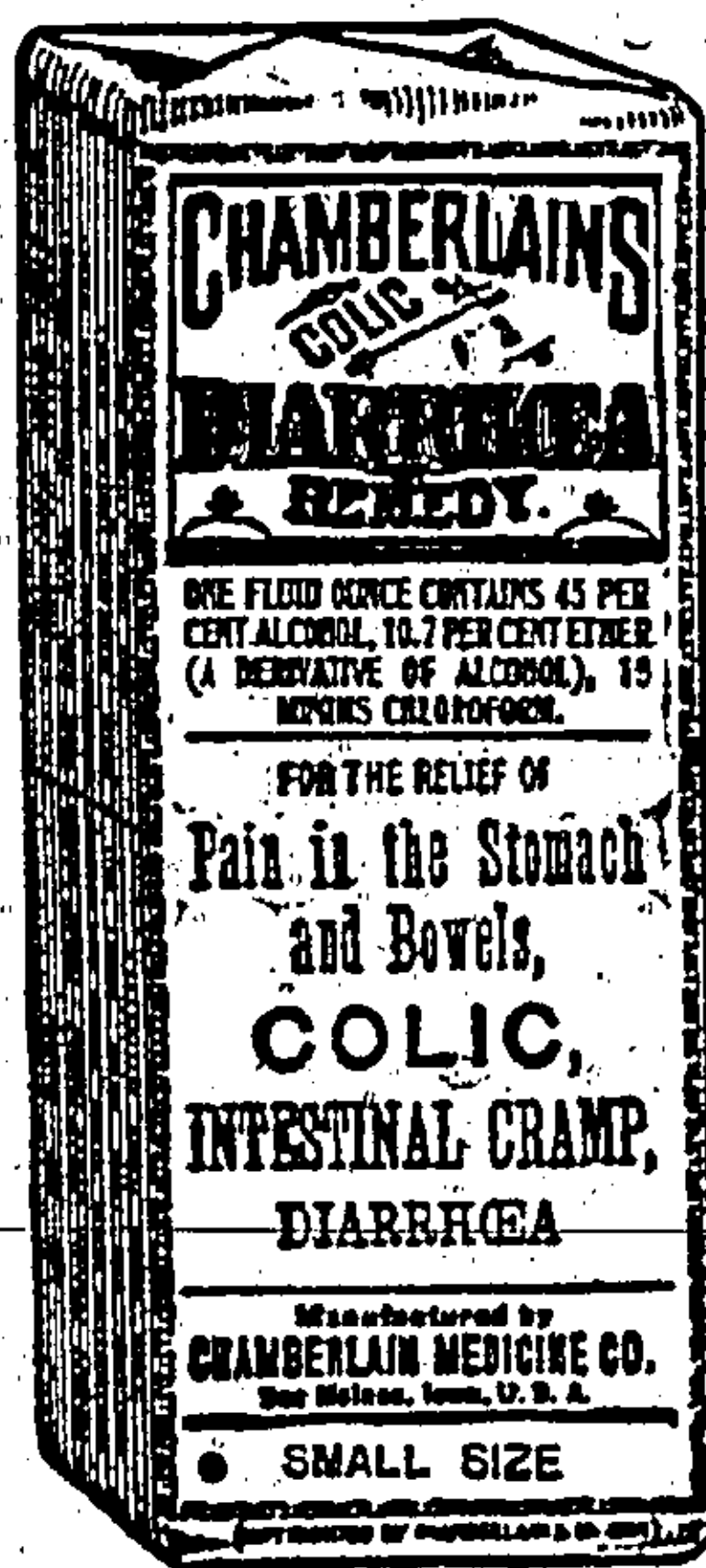
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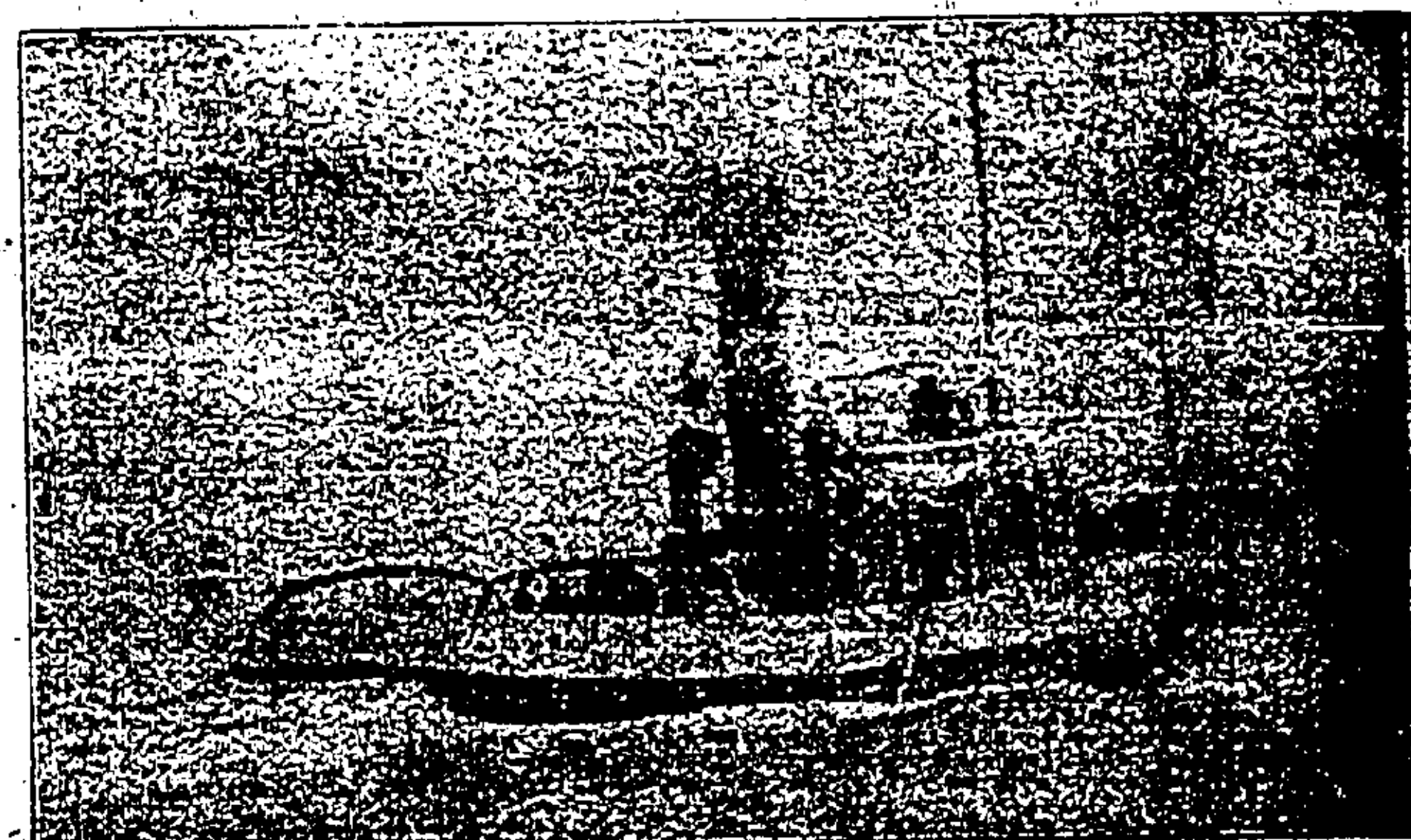
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MR. TAFT ON ARBITRATION.

Mr. William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Mrs. Taft were entertained at luncheon on June 27th, by the English-Speaking Union in the Hyde Park Hotel. Captain F. E. Guest, Secretary of State for Air, presided over a company of nearly six hundred.

Proposing the health of Mr. Taft, the Chairman said that he had consistently worked for the co-operation of the American and British peoples.

Mr. Taft, in reply, said, there was a theory abroad, among those who had not been charged with responsibility of government, that if they could only get a constitution, if they could only get a machine, they had freedom. They had successful self-government. There was nothing so far from the fact. If they gave a backward people too much in the way of self-government, all at once, without a self-restraint, without a sense of responsibility, without an obligation to regard the rights of the minority, all of which were essential to successful popular government, then they were likely to produce a spirit of anarchy, they were likely to put an instrument in their hands with which they would injure themselves (Cheers). In some of the republics on the other side of the water let them see how self-government had worked out in practice. Their constitutions were full of the most ideal declarations in favour of liberty, in favour of all that went with freedom, and yet they made a failure. People said the reason why they failed was because the minority were not good losers. That was true, but there was a much more important consideration. The majority were not good winners. (Cheers). They did not understand that the Government was for all, and not for themselves alone. In other words, they could not have successful self-government unless all parties played according to the rules of the game. (Cheers). In a degree the same thing held good with respect to international relations. In the preparation of every arrangement to settle controversies between nations and eliminate the possibilities of conflict they must do everything they could to have a proper spirit in the minds and souls of those engaged in the task.

One of the things he directed attention to was the growing use of arbitration as a means of settling differences between Great Britain and the United States. They had formed in the United States, as they had in this country, the habit of arbitration with respect to every question that could arise between the two countries. When he was loaded down upon the American people as their President (laughter), he had some ambition to formulate that spirit of arbitration into a regular contract, so he drafted two treaties, one with Great Britain, the other with France. He was very enthusiastic, so was Lord Bryce, so were a good many other people, and they had their photographs taken signing the treaties, as if they were going down through the corridors of time as one of the great steps forward, and they were all going to figure in the glory. (Laughter.) But when the treaties came back from the Senate to the amendments suggested their own father did not recognize them. (Laughter.)

He did not want to be unfair to the Senate. The Senate did not dissent from arbitration, they just dissented from being bound to it. They did not want to sign anything they were not willing to carry through in the letter and in the spirit. I only indicated that they did not think the time had come then to put into formal obligation that which they felt in their hearts, and which every American knew must always come, when any question arose between the two peoples. They were all for arbitration on their side of the water, but how far that might be embodied in definite contracts giving assurances as to the future was a question that he was not in a position to prophesy.

He apologized for detaining them at such length, but he would not have spoken in vain if he gave to anyone who heard him greater confidence in the maintenance of the bond between Great Britain and America, which was so absolutely essential to the saving of the world. (Cheers.)

DUKE WINS £3,000 WAGER.

557 MILES IN 14½ HOURS.

The Duke of Leinster, who left London at three a.m. on July 31st, by motor for Aberdeen, reached his destination at 8.7 at night. He claims to have done the journey in fourteen and a half hours' actual travelling time, and thus to have won his wager of £3,000 that he would do the journey of 510 miles in fifteen hours. The Duke deducts stopping time for meals, and for the Fifth of North ferry.

In an interview his Grace stated that the affair arose from a statement that 350 miles was the greatest distance anyone could drive in a day. He wagered with another member of a ducal family, whose name he declined to divulge, that he could motor from the boundary of London to Aberdeen in fifteen hours' actual travelling time. When he reached Aberdeen, he found his car at a garage where the speedometer, which had been reduced to zero before leaving London, was sealed. It showed that the distance covered was exactly 557 miles, while the route chosen along the East Coast had a mileage of 514. The difference is accounted for by his losing his direction between Binglewade and Buckden, and again at Barrow-bridge. The Duke added that he had another wager to complete the whole distance in twelve hours without a stop.

SOUL OF EMPIRE.

SIR J. COOK ON BONDS OF LOYALTY.

Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, was the guest of the Royal Colonial Institute at luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, on July 31st.

Sir Joseph Cook said it was the fashion to-day to describe the Empire as an association of nations standing together on a relationship of perfect equality. With that he agreed, but if that were all, the Empire would be in a poor state. It was a much bigger matter than one of mere material interest. The self-government of the Dominions was complete, but the Empire consisted of much more than an aggregation of allied Governments. In his opinion, penetrating the Empire through and through, and the basis of its security and maintenance, was that intangible spirit which was called "The Soul of the Empire." It was that spirit which held the structure firmly together, and but for it, he doubted whether this or any other Empire could maintain itself through all the stresses and strains which this one had been so recently. To-day, despite great losses in men and material, to say nothing of the tragic aftermath of the war which they had suffered in common with Europe, the loyalty of the Dominions was greater than before war. The Empire should be looked upon as a vast Imperial estate, and one of the ideas that had to be banished was that in leaving Great Britain and going to the Dominions people were going to a foreign country. That was the greatest mistake they could make; and they must be brought to see that in going to the Dominions they were merely going to another portion of their own estate. The task of repairing the Empire after the war had been begun, and those engaged in the task were beginning to feel their feet on solid ground. So far as Australia was concerned, they were getting over their troubles more quickly than anyone else in the world.

Referring to the question of the reconstruction of Europe, Sir Joseph said the representatives of the Soviet Government of Russia—representatives of Soviet and Sorrow, he termed them—had placed before The Hague Conference, as truthfully as they placed them before the Genoa Conference, proposals that some three or four hundred million pounds should be placed at their disposal; not to reconstruct private enterprise in Russia, but to reconstruct those Government enterprises from which the private individuals of Russia and the nations of every other country were rigidly and forever excluded under the Soviet regime. He could not help thinking of what could be done with that sum in the Dominions. The population of the Dominions could be doubled within a few years. Invested in the Dominions the money would be safe, and there would be no suggestion of repudiation—which could not be said of Russia. It would provide direct wireless communication, it would provide efficient flying services to every portion of the Dominions, it would help to build pioneering railways opening up the great fertile, sunny spaces of the interior of Australia, and it would help to conserve the waters of various portions of the Empire. It had been said that if the money were advanced to Russia it would stimulate trade, but the figures for pre-war days did not appear to bear out this contention. The Dominions to-day were the best customers of this country, and while we were generous with our contributions towards the reconstruction of other nations, let us not be unmindful of the pressing needs of our own Empire. (Cheers.)

BISHOP WELLDON AND MODERNISM.

Bishop Welldon, Dean of Durham, speaking on "Modernism" to members and associates of the Victoria Institute at Central Buildings, Westminster, on July 3rd, described that movement as a retrograde one in that it tended to materialise man's view of the universe at a time when science itself was beginning to spiritualise that view. He believed that it was inconsistent with the realities both of Jesus and of Christian history, and that it was as critically unscientific as it was religiously undevotional. The survival of the fittest as an article of the Darwinian faith, he said, was the antithesis of the Christian benediction of the poor, the humble, the suffering, and the afflicted. It was not a moral doctrine at all. Nietzsche, in his wildest hours, "sinned only by applying the Darwinian theory to international life. To-day the civilised nations exhibited a reaction towards Christian morals. It seemed as though by a strong paradox that the triumph of Christ's moral law in international life was beginning just when it seemed to be failing in social and even personal life.

The Modernists, standing face to face with the orthodox faith and creed of the Church, could not justly maintain an attitude of neutrality. As the Jewish people survived to attest the general truth of the Old Testament, so the Christian Church survived to attest the general truth of the New Testament. It was not the New Testament but the Church which was the standing witness to Christianity. The Church would exist if no single book of the New Testament were existent to-day.

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SHANGHAI	"FOOSHANG"	Tuesday	15th Aug. Noon
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"MINGSANG"	Wednesday	16th Aug. Noon
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday	16th Aug. Noon
SANDAKAN	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday	18th Aug. Noon
TIENTSIN			
TSINGTAU via SWATOW	"FAUSANG"	Friday	18th Aug. Noon
SHANGHAI	"LOONGSANG"	Friday	18th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"LAISANG"	Saturday	19th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUMSANG"	Monday	20th Aug. Noon
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"GLENAMORY"	2nd Sept.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
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"SICILIA"	6,702	19th Aug.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	23rd Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,099	30th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	6,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,519	17th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANTUA"	11,000	25th Oct.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,056	8th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARNATA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan. 1923	do.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP MARSEILLES—

Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 14th Aug.
"LONDON MARU" (Taking Passengers to Europe) Saturday, 16th Sept.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & DADE TOWN via SAIGON & SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CANADA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.

"JAYA MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUSHO MARU" ... Friday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

"ROBERT MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Aug.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TALOME—via Dairen—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. & CANADA—Passenger Service.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 22nd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYANA MARU" ... Tuesday, 12th Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"YAMATTA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passenger.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Every Sunday.

"AMAKURA MARU" ...

TAKAO via SWATOW AMOY.

"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 17th Aug.

Tel. No. 4080. Y. YAGUDA, Manager.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.

For BOSTON and NEW YORK

S.S. "SLAVIC PRINCE" ... End of September.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Buildings.Telephone 2156.
Telegrams (Paraprice).C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

For SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SZECHUEN" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK ... "KWANGCHOW" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "SUZYANG" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "SOCHOW" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE ... "KWANGTUNG" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
HONGKONG & HAIPHONG ... "KANGHONG" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "KANGHONG" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.
WUHAN, CHONGCHING & TIENTSIN ... "BUICHOW" ... On 15th Aug. 4 p.m.SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO
Excellent Saloon accommodation, electric fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Whampoa.
HANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Hangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.)
Agents.

Telephone 25.

CARGO & PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE (John Swire & Sons, Ltd.)

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Ly. Hongkong for Manila & Australian Ports

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Sailed from Hongkong through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Telephone No. 25. (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.

SIAMESE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL

For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.), Agents.

Telephone 24.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., Managing Agents,
U.S. SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY
FLEET CORPORATION.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passengers

Fare to European Ports US\$ 820.50 First Class

Throughout.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

LEAVES HONGKONG ARRIVES SAN FRANCISCO

S.S. "PRESIDENT LINCOLN" ... Aug. 22nd ... Sept. 14th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT CLEVELAND" (formerly "HOODE STATE") ... Sept. 18th ... Oct. 6th.

S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" (formerly "EMPIRE STATE") ... Oct. 4th ... Oct. 28th.

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE, PENANG, BANGKOK AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LAKE PAUL" ... Aug. 28th, Daylight.

TAMPA INTER-OCEAN S.S. CO.

For HAVANA, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "HEFFRON" ... Aug. 28th.

S.S. "VICTORIOUS" ... Aug. 30th.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO" Union Building, Hongkong. Agents: AL. CANTON—KEES & Co. [25]

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO NEW YORK & BOSTON

107 NEW YORK & BOSTON

S.S. "DAUKE CASTLE" ... Middle of September.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

FUMES having been reported for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through bills of lading.

FOR SHANGHAI

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 19th August.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 15th September.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

S.S. "TRACIA" ... sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "PERSIA" ... sailing on or about 29th September.

Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the Office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

From CALCUTTA to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMONA" ... sailing 30th August.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
JAPAN	Ata Maru	14th August
STRAITS	Kashima Maru	14th August
SHANGHAI	Shinyo Maru	15th August
AUSTRALIA & MANILA	Tango Maru	17th August
JAPAN	Ozaka Maru	18th August
JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Kame Maru	23rd August
STRAITS	Ata Maru	27th August
BOMBAY & STRAITS	Ata Maru	27th August

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Nova	Monday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kashima	Monday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Korea, U.S.A. Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco 15th September	Shinyo Maru	Monday, 14th, 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shinyo Maru	Monday, 14th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Shinyo Maru	Monday, 14th, 4.30 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Shinyo Maru	Monday, 14th, 5.00 P.M.

Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India, Dhanushkott, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles 17th September	Sardinia	Monday, 14th, 8.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia & New Zealand, via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island 15th Aug.	Ata Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kashima	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai and Bangkok	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai and Japan	Kashima Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 15th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, N. China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Nanking	Thursday, 17th, 9.15 A.M.
Amoy	Shinyo Maru	Friday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Friday, 18th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Friday, 18th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Saturday, 19th, 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 12.45 P.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central & South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 11th Sept.	Shinyo Maru	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.30 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE

"JASON" 15th AUG. London, Antwerp & Hamburg.
 "MENTOR" 21st AUG. London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
 "THESEUS" 4th SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
 "RHESUS" 11th SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"KEEMUN" 14th AUG. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre & Liverpool.
 "NINGHOOW" 4th SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "HECTOR" 20th SEPT. Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"EXION" 29th AUG. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
 "TALTHYBIUS" 19th SEPT.

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TELEMACHUS" 15th AUG. via Suez.
 "TITAN" 15th SEPT. via Suez.

PASSENGER SERVICE

"TEIBESIAS" 17th AUG. for Shanghai & Japan.
 "MENTOR" 21st AUG. for Singapore & London.
 "TEIBESIAS" 25th SEPT. for Singapore & London.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
 (JOHN BUTTERFIELD & SONS, LTD.)
 AGENTS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN INSTITUTION. CAPITAL U.S. \$1,000,000. SURPLUS U.S. \$1,000,000.
 Controlled by a group of large American Banks and operated under laws of the Federal Reserve Bank and the New York State Banking Department.
 Current and Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits opened in U.S. Currency, Sterling, French, Piao and Local Currency upon application.
 Through our correspondents in all parts of the world we are qualified to render an International Banking Service that is economical, accurate and prompt.

HEAD OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES
 NEW YORK

HEAD OFFICE IN THE FAR EAST
 HONGKONG

BRANCH OFFICES:
 PEKING, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, CANTON, HONGKONG
 SINGAPORE, MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO.

D. M. BIGGAR,
 MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL

OPENING QUOTATIONS

13th August, 1932.
 On London—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... 3/8
 Bank Bill, on demand ... 4/8 1/2
 Bank Bill, at 30 days sight ... 4/8 1/2
 Bank Bill, at 60 days sight ... 4/8 1/2
 Bank Bill, at 90 days sight ... 4/8 1/2
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 Bank Bill, at 7680 days sight ... 4/8 1/2
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